

## The Dignity of Labor

### The Thoughtful Views of an Influential Thinker.

Published by The Citizens' Alliance of Saginaw.

We present herewith the following extracts from a sermon preached in Brooklyn on Sunday, September 3rd, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Mitchell, a union service of seven churches in the Eastern District, on "The Dignity of Labor."

That which we quote contains much food for thought. The considerations advanced are conceived in a broad, tolerant, humane spirit, and voice the desire among the great mass of the people that industrial peace shall obtain and prevail throughout all lands.

"Before we can have peace in the industrial world," says Dr. Mitchell, "certain great principles must be recognized and acted upon by those who employ and by those who are employed. I boldly aver that we cannot attain to that industrial peace so essential to industrial health until at least ten principles are universally recognized and acted upon."

"The first principle is this: I must be universally established that in this free country every man has the right to work for whom and for what wages he pleases. Compulsory membership in a trades union in order to secure employment is un-American and should not be tolerated. When I say that every man has a right to work for whom he pleases and for what wages he pleases, I must, of course, be understood as implying that it takes two to make a bargain, and if a man wishes my services and I am willing to work for him and we can agree as to the wage, the whole question is to be decided by us two and no third party has a right to interfere with us. This, of all countries, ought to be a free country, but it cannot be for the laboring man so long as he is not free to enter into an arrangement for work which is perfectly satisfactory to himself. The great majority of laboring men in the United States today are not affiliated with any labor union. The minority have no right to dictate to this vast majority and fix for whom they shall work and at what wage."

"The second principle which must be established is that every employer must have the right to decide whom he shall employ, and that the principle of the open shop should everywhere prevail. It is most un-American to force a man to employ whom he does not want. The principle of the closed shop deprives the employer of the right to put his own son to work if he so wishes it. I am fully aware that labor unions almost universally insist that unionism cannot survive unless the closed shop is maintained; and yet it is well known that the best organized body of laboring men in the world is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; and they do not stand for the closed shop principle. There are excellent reasons why labor should unite, but there is no sense or reason, much less any principle of justice, in their attempts to dictate whom their employers shall hire."

"In the third place, the principle of compulsory arbitration should be recognized, and all differences between employer and employee should be especially recognized in cases where the interest of the whole community is at stake. In modern society we are so related that we must consider the rights of others in our great congested populations, such as we find in our large cities. The right of one is largely involved in the right of others, and no man lives unto himself. In a quarrel between employer and employee which interferes with the just rights of the whole community, as in case of a street car strike, involving the stoppage of the whole transportation system, the whole community has a right to demand that the difficulty shall be amicably arbitrated and quickly settled. The fact that in many cases the employer and employee are opposed to each other, and are thereby making the situation more responsible as an entire community, the whole system of an entire community, unfavorable light with many, and are openly charged that they are not to incorporate because they are unwilling to run the risk of being made an entire times of trouble. The great difficulty in enforcing the principle of compulsory arbitration lies here: that in most instances capital is incorporated and has a legal standing, and can be held responsible for the carrying out of the conditions of the arbitration; but the employees are legally irresponsible and cannot be forced to meet the conditions of the settlement. Yet I feel sure that the great mass of labor difficulties could be amicably arbitrated if honest attempt in that direction should be made by both sides."

"Fourth: The principle of co-operation should prevail. Both capital and labor should be organized for mutual benefit. Labor should share with capital not only its profits, but also its losses. Those who labor with their hands in the shop should feel that

they have a common interest with the men who labor with their brains in the office.

"Fifth: Every laborer should be paid the wage he earns and not the wage another man earns. Each laborer should be paid according to his worth, thus rewarding true merit, and not putting a prize on laziness or incompetency as is in the case of a uniform scale. Fair and honest as this statement appears, it is most bitterly opposed by nearly every trade union. Two things the trade union deem absolutely essential to the success of their cause: 'the closed shop' and 'the uniform wage scale.' The labor leaders aver that they only stand for a minimum scale and that they insist that every man shall be paid a living wage and that no man shall be paid less than that amount. Yet an investigation shows that in most instances the wages in a minimum scale according to which no man is allowed to earn more per day than a given sum, in practical operation the principle is this: every man shall receive the same wages regardless of his merit or competency. This is but an out-cropping of socialism which is largely dominant in many unions. The disinterested student and onlooker can never be led to see that uniform wage scale is anything else than a premium placed on ineptitude."

"Sixth: Capital must recognize the right of labor to organize for its own protection and benefit; and such laborers should not be discriminated against so long as they do not interfere with the rights of others. Everywhere and always I boldly insist that the labor union has a distinct right to exist. It must be admitted that the union has done much good. It has improved the shop conditions where labor is employed. It has improved the dwellings in communities where they are owned by capitalists. It has rightly shortened the hours of labor and justly increased the wages. Such is the cupidity of human nature that had not laboring men organized in self-defense, the overreaching covetousness of the employer would long before now have made the lot of laboring men undurable. Too much praise cannot be given the organized effort made by labor for the amelioration of the lot of laboring men. In all justice it must be admitted that the toiler who has withheld himself from association with the union has equally shared in the perogatives, emoluments and protections secured for him by the co-operation of those who stood for the union principle. I can see wherein great dangers lie for the labor union. It has made some mistakes. It has often made blunders. Those mistakes and blunders have led the general public to suspect the wisdom and efficiency of the whole movement; and yet we must not denounce the whole organization because of its occasional mistakes. The church itself would come under universal condemnation on this principle, for it is not without its mistakes and blunders. As well condemn the Christian Church for the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition as to condemn wholesale labor unions because of the mistakes some of their leaders have made. The crying need of labor unions today is wise leadership."

"Seventh: No man must be regarded as possessing the right to quit his job and hold it at the same time. If he refuses to work, he has no right to prevent another man from taking up the work he has voluntarily laid down. The people have a sense of fairness, and will never sympathize with those who keep others from work. Any man has a right to quit his job when he pleases, but he has no right to stand by with a club and prevent another man from taking the place in which he is unwilling longer to toil. The members of the union have a perfect right to go on a strike and refuse to labor until certain requirements which they desire have been met, but at that point their rights cease."

"Eighth: The whole principle of the boycott must be condemned. All efforts to call in the aid of others who have no personal grievance to join in the boycott are un-American and un-Christian. The boycott cannot be too strict and should be applied with such cases. The boycott will never solve any problem, and an organization which makes it its principle of the boycott, is un-American and un-Christian. All employees who have been called out on strike should be in a permanent place, and not made it as soon as settlement is made with those who threw up the work in the strike."

"Lastly: The fundamental principle of Christianity must be applied in all capital and labor relations, and both sides must obey Christ's requirement 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' I am convinced that the principle of the Golden Rule, if honestly applied, will settle all labor troubles. We need ever to remind ourselves that we are brethren, children of the same Father, redeemed by the same blood, bound for the same judgment seat and heirs of the same promises. We must not think meanly of any man. He is our brother. So, when the world of labor and the world of capital come to see that they are under the same rule of Christ,

and that each man must 'look upon the things of others' and 'do unto others as they should do unto them,' these ugly strivings will disappear and He who is Master of all worlds, and holds in His hands the wealth of the universe; He who while on earth, was a carpenter and a toiler among the sons of men, will establish peace, not only in the hearts, but in the busy marts of men."—Square Deal.

### SOME PEOPLE.

L. White Busboy, secretary to Speaker Cannon, is said to be one of the best dressed men at the national capital.

Andrew Carnegie, observing his sixty-eighth birthday, announces that he has succeeded in giving away \$138,000,000.

Justice Pollard of St. Louis, for several years past, whenever a man is brought before him for drunkenness, requires his signature to a total abstinence pledge for a year or more and stays sentence as long as the pledge is kept.

Gen. A. B. Aylesworth, Ontario's new Postmaster General, who is seeking election to Parliament to succeed Sir William Murdoch, is described as closely resembling Abraham Lincoln in appearance, being 6 feet 6 inches in height.

A cook has been going around a station in the South of India with the following "character," and is somewhat surprised he is not engaged: "Abdul has been my cook for three months; it seems much longer. He leaves on account of ill health—my ill health."

Congressman Chandler of Mississippi, just as soon as he took his oath of office, stepped over to the box at the right of the Speaker's desk and dropped in a bill providing for the erection of a public building at Tupelo. This is the third time he has done this. "Private" John Allen started it twenty years ago.

### JOHN BILLINGS' PHILOSOPHY.

Here is the great difference between a fool and a wise man—the fool is most himself, the wise man is himself.

Hunting for happiness is like hunting for hen's eggs under the barn; half the time they are added after you have found them.

There is only one kind of person who is fit to live in solitude, and it is the one who is capable of adoring every position in society.

If I was going into the hermit business, I would go into the heart or a grate city, rather than into the heart or a mountain. A grate city is a grate solitude.

The man who robs the widder and the orphan or their patrimony is simply a villain; but he who undertakes to disturb the religious faith of others is a fiend.

It is the surprises of life that add most to our pleasure. One man is surprised with a legacy from a rich uncle, another that the old speckled hen has just come off her nest with 22 chickens.

### Election Notice.

MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
LANSING.

MR. ANDER J. STILWELL,  
Sheriff of Crawford County,  
Grayling, Michigan.

State—In accordance with Act No. 325 of the Public Acts of 1905, you are hereby notified that a special election will be held in this State on April 2nd, 1906, at which time the question of calling and holding a convention for the purpose of making a general revision of the Constitution, will be submitted to the qualified electors of the State.

You are also notified, that on the date above mentioned, a party enrollment will be taken, in each electoral district of the State of the voters in the respective political parties, as provided for in chapter II, of Act No. 181 of the Public Acts of 1905.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature and the Great Seal of the State, at Lansing, this second day of February, nineteen hundred six.

ALBION DUNHAM,  
Deputy Secretary of State.

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If you value your health, don't neglect your bowels. They are the mainspring of your physical energy, the key to your health and strength. If you are constipated, give the bowels the help they need. Iron-Ox Tablets cure constipation—not temporarily, but to stay cured. Give them a fair test, they will prove it. Iron-Ox Tablets is a handy aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at your druggist, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

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**The Review of Reviews.** Many other publications are desirable, and you may prefer this or that fiction and art publication, but "Review of Reviews" is necessary. Substantial American men and women are going to keep up with the times and they are going to take the shortest cut as a daily paper; and Dr. Albert Shaw's interpretation of the public men, events and issues of the month, in which is the "Review of Reviews." Twelve hundred pictures a year, departments giving the best that is in all the world; timely and informing articles almost as fresh and full of news interest as a daily paper; and Dr. Albert Shaw's interpretation of the public men, events and issues of the month, in which is the "Review of Reviews."

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## TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

The Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal, Detroit, Mich. will spend \$10,000 in 1906 for special articles, stories, etc. All of this money will go into improving the reading matter of the paper. The readers will get the benefit of the entire amount. What would you think of paying \$150 for a special article on corn, \$75 for a good story?

All departments will share in the distribution. We have contracted with the highest authorities in the world for special articles on all leading topics in the various branches of General Farming, Fruit Growing, Breeding of Live Stock, Dairying, Poultry Raising, Home Decorating, Landscape Gardening, Architecture, Decorating with Specifications of Houses, Barns, Out Houses, Etc. Each branch will receive its share of the money spent for special articles in 1906.

A free sample copy of the Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal, also illustrated Premium List containing Prospectus, Photographs of Correspondents, an office of cash prizes for stories and about 100 illustrated articles offered for small essays, Clipping lists, etc., also a small map of Michigan, will be mailed to each person asking for a sample copy, who names the paper in which he saw this advertisement. All free, postage paid. A penny postal card addressed to the Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal, Detroit, Mich., will answer.

Plans, specifications, details, cost, etc., of any farm building will be furnished through the paper, free, to subscribers. Legal questions, submitted by subscribers, answered by mail by a prominent attorney. Many other money saving features. No farmer can afford to be without the Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal. Any one of the special articles will be worth many times the price of a year's subscription, 75 cents a year; 3 years for the price of two, \$1.50. It is a weekly—issues a year.

Dated at Grayling, Michigan the twenty-fifth day of November, 1905.

Oscar Palmer, Mortgagee.

## Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done.

At this office.

## Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, executed by Frank Smith and Almida Smith, his wife of the township of Maple Forest, Crawford County, Michigan to Oscar Palmer of Grayling, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Crawford, in Liber G. of mortgages on page 59, at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th day of May 1903.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of \$117.83 for principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described—public auction to the highest bidder at the place known by the name of Grayling, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is held), on the twenty-fourth day of February next at 12 o'clock noon, standard time, of that day; said sale being made, and said bids received, subject to the power of the purchaser of the land hereinafter described of all such sums as may be then due on a certain mortgage on said land, made and executed by the said Frank Smith and Almida Smith his wife, on the fifteenth day of April A. D. 1903, to Charles E. Sherman which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Crawford in Liber F. of mortgages on page 473 at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th day of December A. D. 1903; which said assignment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Crawford in Liber F. of mortgages on page 473 at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th day of December A. D. 1903; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Maple Forest, in the county of Crawford, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: The south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-eight (28), in township twenty-eight (28), north of range three (3) west according to the government survey thereof.

Dated at Grayling, Michigan the twenty-fifth day of November, 1905.

Oscar Palmer, Mortgagee.

## FOR Fire Insurance

—CALL ON—

O. Palmer.



April 21st, 1870.



## GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Greatness Has Been Recognized and Lauded Everywhere.

The human trait of hero worship has this disadvantage, that it often exalts its heroes into the clouds and cuts them off from human sympathy by making demigods of them. No man of modern times has suffered from idealization so much as Washington. We all acknowledge that he was the greatest of Americans, that his patriotism was of the purest and his character of the noblest, and that he absolutely owed our national independence to his consummate generalship. Yet the homage paid to his greatness in these days is of the head rather than of the heart.

Excessive idealization has eliminated the warm human heart from our idea of him and has left in place of the real Washington a sort of alabaster image or only a steel engraving. This is a wrong both to him and to ourselves, but it seems to have been inevitable in view of the undeniable greatness and nobility of his character. His chief fault, so to speak, was in being too perfect. He was so high above the ordinary man that hero worship was bound to strip away all the natural human traits and leave nothing but a sort of deified exalted on a pedestal to be worshipped from afar off. In recent years this unfortunate process has had its natural reaction, and the glorious rhapsodies of Werne have been partly replaced by biographies which allow the lonely hero at least a few human limitations and peccadilloes. It is even said that he buried strong language at Lee in the battle of Monmouth, but men are still writing books to deprecate this evidence that he could lapse into justifiable human passion. For the present, then, we must be content with a more or less deified Washington.

If any man was ever justly idealized that man was George Washington. But for him the country could not have won its independence, but for him it could not have formed its union, and but for him it could not have set its new government into motion. He alone could bind North and South together. He embodied the qualities and virtues which won the admiration of the entire New England colonists as well as of the aristocratic Virginians. He had the practical knowledge and the rare balance of judgment which could cope with every emergency and render justice in every dispute. He could be pleasant with the Virginians and stern with the Puritans, and could command the respect and devotion of all who came within reach of his unselfish and fascinating character. Modest, generous, just, fearless, firm, of absolute integrity, declining all pay for his patriotic services, what wonder that his soldiers added to crown him king, or that, after his return and weary sojourn, the nation made him not only its President but its constant hero forever?

Beyond doubt the greatest of Washington's many services was rendered as a soldier. John Adams and Congress said the colonies were free, and there left the matter. Washington and his soldiers made the Declaration of Independence a fact, instead of a mere declaration. It was a comparatively small body of men that prevented freedom and nationality to the thirteen colonies. The feat of generalship by which Washington achieved this and have never been surpassed in the history of war.

From the days of his youthful but determined march to the French frontier on the Ohio, and from the time of his warnings in Braddock, he showed an unusual grasp of the art of war. He knew the value of striking quickly as well as bravely. He never overstruck more credit, or credit in his brilliant Italian campaign than Washington did in the Chancellorsville in 1793 at Trenton. He was a comparatively small body of men that prevented freedom and nationality to the thirteen colonies. The feat of generalship by which Washington achieved this and have never been surpassed in the history of war.

the respected enemy for whom a great British fleet hung its flag at half mast when he passed away. The grief of the young nation over his death was heartfelt and human enough then. Since that time the tributes to his memory have been such as no other man of ancient or modern times has commanded. Washington's greatness, unlike that of Lincoln, has been recognized and lauded by all the European nations. His name is a household word in every land that has dreamed of liberty. To every school boy in the United States it is the synonym of the highest American manhood. If his use as a lay model has somewhat dehumanized Washington, it has ennobled the ideals and lives of the men of the nation. The nation's future is secure as long as the patriotism and high character of George Washington have any power to stir enthusiasm.—Chicago Tribune.



That thou art dead the sons of men yet  
A light wert thou upon a nation's path,  
A rock unshaken 'mid the deep sea's  
Tossings, 'neath the young hope of the world  
Might live.

Oh, warrior! see! Our country's need is  
Dire,  
Though ne'er an alien foe besiege her gate;  
Vain hope were armaments or navies  
We bleed within and burn with our own  
Fire.

All shadowy evils that beset  
The gift thou gavest us, so bravely won,  
Thou shouldst live now; ah, with what  
Tears regret  
Wouldst thou then view thy handiwork  
Begin.

In such abundant hope—nor nearer yet  
Thy great ideal, noble Washington!

Washington at Princeton.  
Our greatest national hero is nearly always pictured for us in some posed position, sitting for his portrait, as it were, to some one of the great artists of the time. Yet he was a man of action, and an strenuous in his way as some of his successors in the presidential chair. His bravery and activity at the battle of



Princeton has furnished the theme of some fine pictures.

In the battle of Trenton, Washington, long on the defensive, changed his policy and attacked without the slightest warning. He had only 6,000 men, against 20,000. He planned an attack with five divisions, those of Gates, Ewing, Griffin and his own, co-operating with that of Putnam from Philadelphia. He threw his own 2,400 men across the Delaware by night, marched them nine miles through a blinding snow storm and attacked at dawn. Only Griffin's division gave him any help, but so well had the plan been laid and executed that his victory was complete, and he went back across the river with 10,000 prisoners.

To punish this audacity Cornwallis was sent out from New York with 7,000 men. Stationing three regiments at Princeton, he advanced on Washington's position, the American army being posted in line of battle across Assunpink river. Arriving before them at nightfall, Cornwallis deferred the attack till morning, and this was enough for Washington, who was remarkable in that he instantly detected and always took advantage of an enemy's mistake.

Leaving his camp fires brightly burning and heaped with fuel, Washington marched to Princeton by a circuitous route, and, as at Trenton, attacked at dawn, winning one of the most signal and decisive victories of the war. The British lost over 500 in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the confidence of the country in Washington and in the war was once more fully restored.

These two movements were declared by Frederick the Great to be the most daring and brilliant military exploits of the century.

Those Beardless Angels.  
The Right Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, late Bishop of Alabama, was remarkable at once for his piety and his humor. When some one asked him why it was that the pictures and figures of men angels as well as female figures were represented without beards the bishop replied promptly that it seemed to be easy enough to make angels out of women, but that men could only get into heaven by a "close shave."—Richmond Times Dispatch.

London is undoubtedly leading the world in the matter of women's clubs. Twenty-one years ago there was not a single institution of the kind; now there are thirty. There are also several mixed clubs, of which the women members number about a thousand.

Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, is one of the closest students of Shakespeare in the Senate and the only politician in that body.

## WASHINGTON CITY—THEN AND NOW.



## Michigan State News

## WIFE, FARM AND MONEY GONE.

Woman Who Left Husband, Taking \$1,700, Writes from Ireland.

His farm and money gone and his wife in the power of a hypnotist are the chief factors in George Blowers' story of business trials and domestic tribulation. Last fall Blowers, with several others in Charlotte caught the Oklahoma fever, and started for the southwest. Blowers sold his farming equipment, but before the sale of the farm had been consummated, he, accompanied by his wife, left for Guyton. At her suggestion Mrs. Blowers returned to Charlotte with authority to close the deal and receive the \$1,700, which was paid her in cash. In the early part of November Mrs. Blowers returned back to Oklahoma. She left the train at Kansas City and has not been seen since. Blowers waited several days, and finally became suspicious. About a month ago he received a letter from her postmarked Cork, Ireland, in which she says she is under the power of a man who hypnotized her while riding on a train through Missouri. The woman writes that she tried to evade the man, who was a doctor, and she could not resist him, but she could not resist him. In closing she tells Blowers she still loves him and asks for money to buy a ticket home. Blowers says the man in the deal is a former traveling salesman for the McCormick Harvesting Company and that he occupied a seat at the same table with him and his wife at a Guyton house. Blowers proposed trip to Michigan to get the money from the sale of the farm.

## FIRE RATE IS REDUCED.

Average Last Year Was \$1.34, Against \$1.45 for 1904.

Insurance Commissioner Barry reports that all the statements of the fire and marine insurance companies doing business in the State have been received in his office. The statements indicate a considerable increase in the volume of business, although the premium receipts have not increased in proportion to the risks written, an account of the reduction in the fire rate. The reports disclosed that the average premium rate in Michigan for 1905 was \$1.34, as against \$1.45 for 1904. This reduction is attributable to the application of the system of schedule rating, and also to the reduction made by the companies in the rates on brick mercantile risks which went into effect last October. Mr. Barry expects that during this year there will be a still further reduction in fire insurance rates.

## KIDNAP CLASS PRESIDENT.

New Kalamazoo College Students Threaten to Start a Riot.

A clash is threatened at Kalamazoo college which may result in the entire second year class leaving the institution. The freshmen class planned a party the other evening, and following chapel service the preceding morning Glancy, Thomas of Ovid, president of the first class, was kidnapped by sophomores and taken from the city. He is said to have been held in close confinement and was not allowed to return to the party. President A. G. Stoen threatens to prosecute the students taking part. He has suspended a brother of the class president for failing to give information. Now the sophomore class threatens to quit the school if any member is expelled.

## 1,000 MINERS IN PERIL.

Whole Copper District Rocked by Explosion in Quincy Property.

Several air blast explosions occurred in the Quincy copper mine in Calumet, causing a series of shocks resembling earthquakes, which were felt throughout the entire Lake Superior copper district. It is presumed that tremendous pressure of superheated masses of rock in the Quincy property caused several cave-ins, and these resulted in the concussions. Slight tremblings were followed by a tremendous blast which shook the buildings for miles around. About 1,000 men were at work in the Quincy property. The men went to the surface immediately. No one was injured.

## POWER COMPANY REORGANIZED.

New Lansing Concern Has Capital of Two Millions and a Half.

The Flint Power and Heat Co. in Lansing has been reorganized as the Michigan Power Co., with a capital of \$2,500,000. It acquires the heat and power franchises and the plant, heating power rights and dams along the Grand river from Detroit to Portland that will develop 15,000 horse power. A million and a quarter will be spent in building a central plant and additional dams within the next two years.

## SOLDIER SHOT BY FRIEND.

Private Thomas Stewart is Accidentally Killed at Fort Brady.

Private Thomas Stewart, aged 24, whose home was at Hopper, Ky., was accidentally shot and killed at Fort Brady, Sanit St. Marie. Stewart was walking in front of Private Joseph Young when the latter fired his rifle. He fell dead at the feet of Young, who had been his friend for years.

## Co-operative Store Pays Well.

The Tamarack Co-operative Association in Calumet has declared an annual dividend of 8 per cent on its capital stock and a dividend of 10 per cent, and 2 per cent extra has been declared upon purchases. The concern is owned by miners.

## Children's Home Burned.

The Michigan Children's Home and Hospital burned in St. Joseph, the interior being practically destroyed with a loss of \$5,000.

## Hog Cholera Near Holland.

H. H. Hinds, president of the State live stock sanitary commission, has established a quarantine on the premises of Henry M. Vankampen, two miles north of Holland. Cholera prevails among his hogs. Since last fall Vankampen has lost over \$200 worth. It is probably the first case occurring in Ottawa county.

## Dr. Spinary Wins Nurse.

Dr. A. B. Spinary, aged 70, has married Miss Teresa Seymour of Kalamazoo, aged 35, a nurse who attended him during a severe illness, and who has since been employed as his secretary and manager.

## Perpetuates Family Name.

Dr. Charles Bayard Nease, dean of the Michigan university medical department, has had the Prætorio County change his name to Charles Bayard Nease. The petition states he is the oldest representative of his family and the foreign branch particularly desires him to resume and perpetuate the old family name.

## WAGES HIGHER IN STATE.

Factories Gained About 20,000 in Number of Men Employed.

The report on factory inspections for the year shows 122,251 persons employed in factories now against 102,831 in 1904. The average daily wage is slightly higher than it was a year ago. The following table gives the standing of the sixteen leading counties:

Counties.	Factories.	No. of people.
Wayne	3,721	83,117
Kent	490	21,471
Bay	300	9,575
Kalamazoo	294	8,452
Benzie	292	6,250
Shiawassee	85	5,881
Calhoun	150	4,930
Houghton	173	4,814
Jackson	130	4,651
Leelanau	127	4,620
St. Clair	134	3,803
Benzie	110	3,887
Oshtemo	107	3,870
Genesee	100	3,500
Ionia	80	3,180
Manistee	90	3,105
Total	4,291	175,592

## PAPER MILL FOR PLAINWELL.

New Plant of Michigan Company Will Be a Fine One.

Plans for a new \$200,000 paper mill have been adopted by the Michigan Paper Co. of Plainwell, and the bids for furnishing the material and constructing the same are being considered at a meeting of the directors. The plant will be made up of four or five buildings and when completed will be one of the finest paper factories in the State. It will raise the number of employees from 50 to 150 and the output to about 150 tons daily. The present mill paid over 20 per cent in dividends last year and is one of the biggest money-making institutions in the State. The entire stock for the new mill has been subscribed, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo and Holland capitalists holding large blocks.

## LUCKY LUNGE FROM DYNAMITE.

Driver and Team Escapes Explosive Thrown by Angry Men.

Forced to vacate their seats in Perry Pearce's lumber wagon, Chumney Brick and an unknown man threw a stick of dynamite in the path of the horses in Battle Creek. The explosion tore a big hole in the roadway and demolished fences and windows in the vicinity. Pearce's team, frightened at the flying missiles, ran away, taking Pearce out of the danger circle. This alone saved his life. Pearce says both men were intoxicated when he gave them a ride. They became abusive and he put them out. Without a word the explosive was set off.

## STANDISH IS SCORCHED.

Two Stores and Residence Buildings Totally Destroyed by Fire.

The Arison store building, occupied by Ed Laurence as a residence, was totally destroyed by fire in Standish. The residence and store of Henry Pratt was also nearly destroyed. The store stock therein badly damaged. For a time all the northern residence portion of the town was in great danger. The loss on the Arison building is \$10,000, partially covered by insurance. The loss on the Pratt building is \$1,000, with \$800 insurance.

## Hotel Forger Caught.

Eugene Elkins, night at Racine, has been brought back by Sheriff Beck of Houghton. He is charged with a series of forgeries in Menominee, Iron Mountain and other points. His plan was to address a letter to himself in care of a hotel, enclosing a bogus check. Then he would have the clerk cash the check, which in every instance was found to be a forgery.

## Has Peculiar Disease.

Eddie Miller, 16-year-old son of Mrs. Ida Miller, is slowly dying at the Benton Harbor hospital from a disease known to the medical profession as bone decay. At one time the lad was a newsboy, but he suffered from what was thought to be inflammatory rheumatism. Later, however, the disease developed into what has been pronounced bone decay, and his death is said to be but a matter of time.

## Sisters Ill of Smallpox.

The smallpox epidemic which broke out in Gladstone continues, and the board of education has decided on a general vaccination. It has been learned that one of the pupils in the central school, the largest in the city, has been attending school while his two sisters were seriously ill from the disease. Many pupils have been exposed.

## Boy Miner Is Killed.

Pier Ruchinski, aged 15, was crushed to death in the Newcomb mine. He was a motorman, and caught between the ear and timber. His home is in Menominee.

## Teacher Fined \$50.

In Leslie, Clark Van Veenah, a teacher, has been fined \$50 for whipping a pupil.

## Within Our Borders.

Epidemic of wife beating at Manistee. Y. W. C. A. of Lansing may erect new home.

It cost Ann Arbor boy \$15 to steal lantern.

Shoe heel factory to be established in St. Johns.

Mrs. Marcia Catlin of Leroy over 100 years old.

Domestic science department opened in Hillsdale college.

Jerrien County Court has thirteen divorce cases on docket.

Branch county farmer uncovered two-foot vein of coal on his farm.

Willis L. Watkins was appointed receiver of the Toledo Portland Cement Company, whose plant is located at Manchester.

Adrian woman got cord of wood from city, then sold it and spent money at skating rink.

Alone in squalid apartments, Martin Straw, Civil War veteran, died in Lansing of heart disease.

Flint woman suffering from consumption will probably die from want as she is too proud to accept aid.

Major H. H. Hinds has been skating rink for children of city to avoid dangers of going to river.

While going into store to make purchase, William A. Bates of Hillsdale dropped dead, aged 84 years.

Grand Trunk Horticultural Society will hold flower show at locomotive shops in Port Huron, Aug. 20 and 21.

After business career at Bay City of nearly 40 years, Gen. C. R. Hawley retires from head of large dry goods establishments.

Mrs. Emeline Jones, well-known Salt Lake, once teacher of Charles H. Boardman, died last night.

Rev. Dr. John N. McCormick, pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal church of Grand Rapids, has been consecrated coadjutor bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Grand Michigan, the first in the history of the diocese.

## DEVELOPMENT OF CUBA.

Island Is Rapidly Recovering from Effects of War.

From an industrial standpoint the island of Cuba is of much more importance to-day than it was in the heyday of the Spanish regime. It is true that the two great industries of the island, sugar and tobacco growing, have not yet recovered from the devastation wrought during the long years of the struggle for independence, when every mill, and practically every plantation and railroad, was destroyed, but the impetus which the American occupa-



A TOBACCO FIELD.

tion gave to the recultivation of the leading staples has already had marked effects, and then sugar and tobacco plantations seem more like their old selves than at any time since the close of the war. It is stated, for example, that 80,000 people find employment in the tobacco fields. But from an economic standpoint this does not mean so much as does the fact that an intelligent effort is being made in the direction of diversified farming, whereby the island will not be so dependent upon its two principal products as has been the case in the past.

Why such an effort was not made during the long period of European occupation it is somewhat difficult to say. In the west end of the island are to be found all the conditions requisite to the successful cultivation on a large scale of tropical fruits as well as fruits



LOADING BANANAS.

that are not essentially tropical. Oranges, pineapples, grapes and bananas might be made leading staples. Of course one thing that formerly militated against any extensive enterprise was the lack of transportation facilities, a condition which is being revolutionized, thanks chiefly to American and English initiative. The opening of the trunk railroad traversing the backbone of the island from east to west has already been followed by good results from the industrial standpoint, and if the scheme of Sir William Van Horns and his associates looking to the upbuilding of a great system of small land holdings is carried to its logical conclusion it will of itself tend to inaugurate an era of prosperity hitherto unknown by the Cubans. The building of branch railroads is proceeding apace, thus offering still greater inducements to those who would venture upon agricultural experiments.

## "MIKE" SCORES "FAKE" LABELS.

Points Out-Pastor-Covered Trunk as an Example of Egotism.

"Mike," the head baggage smasher at the Grand Central station, laughed scornfully as he tackled a trunk from an incoming train. The receptacle was literally plastered with labels, showing that the owner had, presumably, traveled through many foreign cities. There were labels from London, Paris, Berlin, Naples, Shanghai, and even Bangkok.

"Another one of them fakes," said "Mike," disgustedly.

"What do you mean?" asked the new apprentice.

"What is labels for?" said "Mike," by way of reply. Then he answered his own question by adding: "They're to show the trainmen where the baggage is bound for, ain't they? And when a man goes from one city to another, the baggagemen paste the proper label over the one that was there before. Otherwise, nobody could tell which city the trunk was bound for. If a trainman aboard should see a trunk or valise labeled 'Vienna,' 'Paris' or 'London' all at the same time, he'd have brain fever trying to figure out where the trunk really was bound. They don't use the brass check system over there as they do here."

"It's safe betting that the man who owns this trunk is one of those egotistical asses who wants to show off. Perhaps he has made a trip abroad; and while there he begged, borrowed or stole a lot of labels and pasted them on his trunk to make people believe he has been in all those cities. But to those who know he is simply advertising the fact that he is a chump of the first water." And "Mike" threw the trunk on one side with more force than was necessary.—New York Press.

## Their Verdict.

It was the first case ever tried in Stony Gulch and the jury had sat for hours, arguing and disputing over it, in the bare little room at the rear of the court room. At last they struggled back to their places, and the foreman, a tall mountaineer, voiced the general opinion.

"We don't think he did it," he said slowly, "for we allow he wa'n't there; but we think he would of if he'd had the chance."

## Also a Reformer.

"They're muddin' a lot of grafters to jail," remarked Meandering Mike.

"I'm glad of it," answered Plodding Pete. "If dis high-class patronage keeps comin' in maybe de warden will wake up an' improve de accommodations."—Washington Star.

One is beginning to acquire wisdom when he realizes that he isn't the whole show.

## Sunday School

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 25.

Jesus' Power to Forgive.—Mark 2: 1-12.

Golden Text.—The Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins.—Mark 2: 10.

All the miracles of Jesus were intended to speak of His love and to justify His claim to be the supreme manifestation of God. But many of them were performed and allowed to speak for themselves, while to others the moral was explicitly attached. The one before us is a case of the latter sort.

The purpose of the life and death of Christ was to awaken in men a consciousness of their utter failure to attain to the true goal of life and a longing after better things, and to make it possible for them to rise by removing from their consciences the crushing burden of guilt. He took that burden upon Himself that we might be able to look up into our Father's face without feeling shut out from His love and favor by the dark cloud of sin.

We are all sinners; but as there are comparatively few regenerate hearts, so there are few who really feel the burden of their sins. Or rather, though sin weighs heavily on all, it is only the few who know that the weight of care, of discontent, of distress, of hopelessness, that weigh upon them and cloud the lead of sin which they are carrying.

We are all sinners, and we recognize the fact in proportion to our humility before God, and our endeavor to serve Him. It takes a "really truly" saint to be able to say, honestly, as Paul did, "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners: of whom I am chief."

As long as we are content to compare ourselves with other men, and many of us are content so to do, we learn nothing of our real sinfulness. We learn rather to be pleased with ourselves and to thank God that we are not as bad as many are. We must learn, therefore, that those who measure themselves by themselves and compare themselves among themselves are not wise.

God cannot forgive those who acknowledge no need of forgiveness, who cannot see themselves to be sinners; but His willingness to forgive the sinner who knows himself a sinner and craves forgiveness is unbounded. As Jesus said on another occasion, those who are "whole" or healthy have no need of a doctor, and the implication was that those who believed themselves whole would not receive any need of one. Such people He could not save unless they should come to recognize their need and accept Him as their Saviour.

God's power to forgive us is limited only by our own willingness to see that we are sinners needing forgiveness and our willingness to accept that forgiveness in the way in which He has offered it.

## Notes.

In the Home.—This was very likely the home of Peter or of one of the other disciples.

Engagement to Hear.—The "common," uneducated people know at once whether a teacher has spiritual food for them. They are very quick to recognize the difference between an essayist or maker of fine phrases and one who announces vital truths, truths that are needed in everyday life to help them to meet real exigencies. A preacher of the latter type will always win a hearing from those who are hungry for the Bread of Life, albeit unconsciously hungering for Him.

Pity.—This is paralysis. The man brought to Jesus could not walk, perhaps could not even lift a hand to help himself. It is one of the most incurable maladies. But nothing daunted the faith of these people who had seen with their own eyes, no doubt, many wonderful miracles, or at least had heard from crowds of witnesses of the works of Jesus. We should today remember these Jews; the work Jesus did was done in the open day before multitudes, and that fact attests the genuineness of His miracles.

Uncovered the Roof.—The country being a dry one, roofs were made in a very primitive fashion, with clay on a foundation of sticks and brush.

Thy Sins Are Forgiven.—This saying would at once call the attention of the paralytic to his sins and his need of forgiveness. It would, perhaps, startle him out of a long moral sleep. He had been thinking, no doubt, chiefly of his bodily ill, whereas with him, as with us, all before him was made over in Christ, the chief life to be considered is the soul state of our souls. Of course we must take for granted that Jesus saw into this man's heart and knew that His words would not be in vain. He would not have forgiven the sins of a man who could not be brought to see his sinfulness.

Correct Reasoning.—The scribes were naturally right in thinking that no one but God had a right to forgive sins. For sin is wrong done to God. And it was as God's Son, speaking with the authority of God, that Jesus declared this man's sins forgiven. Otherwise it would have been, as the scribes said, a blasphemy.

Perceiving in His Spirit.—We read in John 2:24, 25, "He knew all men, and needed not that any should testify of man: for he knew what was in man." And you no doubt can think up a number of events that testified to that power of insight. It is implied, for instance, in His declaring the paralytic forgiven.

Two Parallel Powers.—Jesus virtually declared that the miracle was proof that He had God's power at His back and spoke the word of God in granting the man forgiveness.

## Church and Clergy.

President John F. Goucher of the Woman's college of Baltimore is in California in the interest of the college.

Father F. L. Conrady, the companion and successor to Father Damien, has arrived in New York to complete his plans for establishing leper colonies in China.

The American Missionary Association is issuing an appeal to Congregational churches to observe Sunday, Feb. 11, in recognition of the ninety-seventh birthday of Abraham Lincoln.

The twenty-four thousand missionary societies have about 1,000 missionaries in fifteen stations; 2,500 schools with 120,000 scholars, and about 400,000 professed Christians, of whom about 20,000 were baptized in 1904.











## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

### Local and Neighbored News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Rugs are going fast at Borenson's.

Photos \$1.00 a dozen and up.

Novelty photos at Laur's old stand.

Penny photos at the Novelty gallery.

Choice apples at Metcalf's market.

Souvenir Post Cards at the Novelty Gallery.

Come here today and get your rug.

J. W. SORENSON.

Strictly fresh eggs and gilt edge butter at Metcalf's Market.

A few Harrison sleighs left. The best in the market.

Lillian Bates visited her cousins in Gaylord over Sunday.

Take White Pine and Red Spruce Expectorant for coughs and colds. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

FOR SALE—A good 4 room house, on south side. Enquire of

CARL CARLSON.

Dr. A. B. Spinney will be at the Depot Hotel, Friday March 2d. Read his ad.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

All trimmed hats from 1/4 to 1/2 off. Excellent bargains.

MISS WILLIAMS.

Mr. Cameron returned to his home in Gaylord after a short visit with his daughter, Mrs. McCullough.

Mr. H. Murray spent last Sunday with his sister, Mrs. O'Neal of Frederic.

A cord of old papers for sale at this office. Just right to put under carpets, or on the pantry shelves.

The M. C. R. have finished their ice harvest north of Osego lake and will close the work there today.

Mrs. Rhoda Ayres left Saturday for a visit with friends and relatives in the southern part of the state.

Miss Russell took the afternoon train Tuesday for Silverwood, to attend the funeral of her brother-in-law.

Mrs. Charles McCullough was made glad Tuesday, by a visit from her father, John Cameron, of Gaylord.

Use "Laxative Cold Breakers" every box guaranteed to break a cold, or money refunded—Fournier's Drug Store.

Miss Abbie Ran returned to her home in West Branch after an extended visit with her sister Mrs. Arfield Charron.

Don't fail to see little Annie Brown as little Nellie the Waif of the Ocean, with the Grayling Dramatic Co., in their new play.

Petersen's Beagle dog that we advertised last week, came home the evening that the paper was issued. Advertising pays.

The Epworth League will give a Washington Tea, Thursday evening, at the home of Miss Angie Leece. All are invited. Supper 15c.

Andrew Dwyer in some way fell from a lumber pile in the mill yard Monday and was badly shaken up, though not seriously injured as was at first supposed.

The Light House Mystery, Friday March 2nd, 8:15 Kidder will be there with 60 laughs a minute. Good specialties, bright comedy and pretty stage settings.

Wanted to purchase a second hand row boat capable of carrying 4 persons. New built in construction, no objection, as safety is more value than speed. Inquire at this office.

Some lady exchanged furs with Mrs. Flagg, at the reception at Mr. M. A. Bates Friday evening. As this will call their attention to who is the owner they will kindly exchange again.

The Goodfellowship Club met with Miss Canfield Monday evening. An interesting lesson and dainty refreshments were served by the young hostess. Who made that delicious cake, Anna?

Services at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath, 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject of the morning worship will be: "Hold Fast" and in the evening: "What Doest Thou Here?" All are invited.

Mrs. Adelaide Bourguin, teacher of "Elocution" "Physical Culture" and "Dramatic Art" has rooms at Mrs. Corburn's on Elm st. and will receive pupils any time. Mrs. Bourguin will present her pupils in public recitals at frequent intervals.

Justice Mahon ordered thirty days rest for Fred Holmes in the county jail in default of the payment of ten dollars fine and costs. Disorderly, Joseph Sodervall will keep him company for the same offence. Dan Gilfease was given ten days in jail the first of the month as a drunk, and on the 19th was sent to the Detroit House of Correction for sixty days. He is an old offender.

F. S. Burgess has sold his property on Cedar Street to C. Hanson.

C. J. Hathaway, the jeweler, is all settled now, and ready for business. Eyes examined free of charge. Read his ad.

There was another fine bunch of cattle brought up from Michelson's ranche last week for use in his Markets here. They are wintering in great shape.

The Michigan Central was running five extra trains per day on the Mackinaw division last week hauling ice from Osego lake to their ice houses in the southern part of the state.

Harry Johnson resumed the telegraph keys yesterday, and Mr. Shaw will take his night work again, after a brief visit with his family at Saginaw, when Mr. Rafferty will return to standish.

Mr. Pomeroy of Toledo, who owns Simpson Lake, a mile south of the village, sent up a lot of trout last Monday, which John Little planted for him. He has got the lake well stocked, and proposes to keep it, so that he can have easy sport.

MARRIED—Saturday evening the 17th, at 8 o'clock at the home of Mr. John Gregory. Mr. Louis Gregory of Grayling and Mrs. Annie Shea of Lewiston, Mich., were united in marriage by Rev. J. F. Thompson pastor M. B. church.

D. M. Kneeland and family of Lewiston have gone to California for the balance of the winter, for the benefit of his health. Mr. Kneeland is just recovering from an attack of typhoid fever, and it is hoped the change of climate will hasten his complete recovery.

Station Agent Herrick is breaking in a new crew this week, on account of Marvin and Trumley going west. N. P. Olson goes into the freight office from the baggage room. Mr. Ligney of Lewiston, takes Marvin's place, and Mr. Flagg of Frederic, is in Trumley's chair.

John Niederer Jr. came near going to Heaven by the baptist route, Monday, by falling backward off from the ice where they were cutting, into 30 feet of water. Luckily he came to the surface in the opening and was rescued by the teamsters who were near. He acknowledges that the bath was too cool for comfort.

The congressional appropriation to each state for the Agricultural Experiment Stations, has been increased, to \$30,000,000 a year. We wonder if Prof. Smith will allow a nickel of that sum to be used at the station here, where the fences are all down, the fine orchard nearly destroyed by codling moth and cattle, and the whole tract made a common field for the village stock.

Michigan Christian Endeavor day is to be observed by the societies on Sunday, March 11, in commemoration of the formation of the Michigan Christian Endeavor union, nineteen years ago. A special printed program has been prepared for free distribution in any desired quantities to the societies which apply for them by writing to the corresponding secretary, Edward T. Lindsay, of Saginaw. The program includes greetings from United society and Michigan union officers, responsive readings and songs which will make a good meeting for any society.

According to the latest crop report the month of January was one of the warmest on record, the temperature, according to the Michigan State Weather Bureau, being nearly nine degrees above the normal. The departure was quite uniform throughout the state. The precipitation for the state was .65 degrees above the normal. The departure for the southern counties was .32; central counties, .23; northern counties, .78 and upper peninsula, .98 above the average. Correspondents are about evenly divided as to the condition of wheat. On the 31st the average depth of snow in the southern counties was .09 of an inch, in the central counties .09 of an inch, in the northern counties 2.71 inches, and in the state .41 of an inch.

Grayling, Mich., Feb. 17, 1906.  
Editor The Avalanche: I see Congressman Fordney has introduced a bill in Congress proposing to turn over to the Michigan State Forestry Commission some 8000 acres more of Crawford county land to play with at reforestation.

The nerve of the Commission is all right. If some of us Crawford county people had just half their nerve, there wouldn't be a bit of danger. As it is unless something is done they will probably get this slice—which, as I understand it, is all that is left of the Government land of the county. As everybody knows, much of this land is as good as any in the county—capable of growing good crops of clover seed and therefore too good for reforestation.

If immediate action is taken I do not believe Congress will pass the bill. We all know Congressman Loud wants a re-nomination and wants Crawford's votes in the convention to get it. Now if he has laid before him the plain statement of facts in the case and will oppose the bill with that statement when it comes up there is little danger of its passing. It seems to me only necessary that the business men of Grayling take a little timely action and the game of the Forestry Commission to add this 8000 acres to the 6000 acres they already hold in the county can be blocked. Will they go to the trouble?

Very Sincerely,  
J. L. HANNES.

### Crawford County Grange.

Whereas, a bill has been introduced in the Congress of the United States proposing to transfer to the Michigan State Forestry Commission 8,847 acres of public lands in Crawford County, Michigan, for forestry purposes, said lands being located in township 21 N. of R. 4 W., township 24 N. of R. 4 W. and township 25 N. of R. 4 W., now:

Therefore be it resolved by Crawford County Grange No. 934 that it most earnestly protest against the passage of said bill, for the following reasons:

First, Because the State Forestry Commission already has over 6,000 acres of lands in the county, an ample area for carrying out the purpose for which said commission was created.

Second, Because it has been unable to so police the lands now in its possession in this and adjoining counties as to prevent forest fires which have frequently occurred on its lands, and because such unsuccessful policing would involve so large an expenditure as to make wholly unprofitable and impracticable their reforestation.

Third, Because the larger part of said lands are of a character well adapted to cultivation and as capable of producing abundant crops of fruits, grains, grasses and vegetables as has been and is being amply demonstrated by the fact of adjoining, and of the same class of lands throughout the county being now actually under successful cultivation.

Fourth, Because we believe said lands should not be diverted from the original purpose of homestead entry thereby depriving our county of a large number of settlers who by making homes on these lands would add to our taxable value and divide the burden of taxation and enable us to build roads and schools.

Fifth, Because, while in the past for various reasons these lands have been considered of little value it has been thoroughly demonstrated that lightest soil called "Jack pine plains," soils are capable of producing profitable crops of clover seed and other crops, and that this fact has given them a real and substantial value as agricultural lands.

Sixth, Because the fact of the State Forestry Commission asking that these lands be turned over to it for speculative reforestation purposes casts a stigma upon our county, pronouncing it agriculturally worthless, as it is a well recognized fact that every scientific advocate of reforestation promises that it will not pay to attempt reforestation on lands that are fit for agricultural purposes.

Seventh, Because while we believe heartily in the science and practice of forestry and the proper preservation and growth of forest trees, we believe with the report of the committee of forestry of the Michigan State Grange that the present policy of the Michigan State Forestry Commission in attempting to secure large bodies of agricultural lands in our northern counties for reforestation purposes is ill advised and not in the best interests of the people of the state.

Eighth, Because from the recent almost unprecedented horticultural and agricultural growth and development of this and adjoining counties and the large increased demand for lands by actual homesteaders and the corresponding increase in the value of land it will be but the matter of a very short time when these lands will be actually taken by actual settlers who will improve them and make homes upon them. And be it

Further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be published in the local paper and the immediate action of our citizens urged to protect against the passage of the aforesaid bill and be it

Further resolved that a copy of these resolutions signed by the Master and Secretary of this Grange be forwarded to Hon. Geo. A. Loud our representative in Congress, urging him to use every honorable means to defeat the passage of said bill.

J. L. HANNES.  
PERRY OSTRANDER, Master.  
Secretary.

Fred Packard of Lewiston, attempted suicide Monday night by cutting a terrible gash in his throat with a razor. Fortunately he escaped touching the large arteries, and prompt action saved his life. Mr. Packard is an old soldier, 65 years of age.

Robert Gammie, with his wife and baby were awakened last Friday night to find their house on fire, and all was consumed. Mr. Gammie was badly burned about the head, and his feet were frozen in going to Mr. Charles Shellenbarger's, a mile away, the next morning, less than half clothed. He kept his wife and baby from freezing, by taking them to the barn and covering with horse blankets and hay. It is a sad blow to them, and the Christian charity of our county should be promptly shown. Mr. Shellenbarger will give them shelter, and the AVALANCHE will receive any contributions of food, clothing or cash for their immediate relief and see that it is sent down the river to them.

### The M. C. R. R.

Makes the following exceedingly low second class colonist rates to all coast points in Washington, Oregon, or California. Tickets on sale Feb. 15th, to April 7th. Rates from Mackinaw or Chicago, \$33.00. Rate from the same points to Spokane, \$30.50. Call on or address for full particulars. L. HERRICK, Local Agent. feb-15-5w

## CLEARING SALE!

All our Furnishing Goods at greatly cut prices!

Men's Fancy \$1.50 Shirts now only \$1.00  
Men's Fancy \$1.00—1.25 Shirts now only 75c  
Men's Fancy 65c—75c Shirts now only 50c  
Men's Underwear..... At your own price  
Boys' Heavy Fleece Shirts and Drawers only 20c  
Men's Heavy Overshirts, worth 60 and 65c, only 40c  
Men's Overalls and Jackets, at 45c  
Boy's Overalls at 20c  
Large line of Handkerchiefs, Ties, Suspenders, woolen and cotton Hose at greatly reduced prices. Come and see.

Yours Respectfully

H. PETERSEN,  
The New Store.

## C. J. Hathaway, Jeweler and Optician

Bring in your Eyes! We make you see!  
Brand New Stock of Watches, Clocks, Rings and Jewelry.

All settled and ready for business. No charges made for examining your eyes. Repair work of all kinds promptly attended to. Will be pleased to have you call. Work guaranteed. Remember the place, across from post office.

Yours respectfully,

C. J. HATHAWAY.



USE  
**SLEEPY EYE**  
FLOUR,  
No better anywhere.  
The Best Groceries,  
HAY, GRAIN,  
FEED,  
AT RIGHT PRICES.  
**CONNINE & CO.**

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit,  
griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

### A Healing Gospel.

The Rev. J. C. Warren, pastor of Sharon Baptist Church, Belair, Ga., says of Electric Bitters: "It's a God-send to mankind. It cured me of lame back, stiff joints, and complete physical collapse. I was so weak it took me half an hour to walk a mile. Two bottles of Electric Bitters have made me strong. I have just walked three miles in 30 minutes and feel like walking three more. It makes a new man of me." Greatest remedy for weakness and all Stomach, Liver, and Kidney complaints. Sold under guarantee at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Price 50c.

### For Sale Cheap.

One new lumberwagon. 1 set of road sleighs, Rack and chains, several cedar saws and axes, 2 canthooks, 1 pair skidding tongs, 1 plow, harrow, corn cultivator, one 4 year old mare, dark bay, good driver. Address A. E. NEWMAN.

### The Yellow Fever Germ

has recently been discovered. It bears a close resemblance to the malaria germ. To free the system from disease germs, the most effective remedy is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Guaranteed to cure all diseases due to malaria poison and constipation. 25c at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

### Frightfully Burned.

Chas. W. Moore, a machinist, of Ford City, Pa., had his hand frightfully burned in an electric furnace. He applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve with the usual result: "a quick and perfect cure." Greatest healer on earth for Burns, Wounds, Sores, Eczema and Piles. 25c at L. Fournier Drug Store.

Mrs. Amy Brolin,  
EXPERIENCED NURSE,  
with over twelve years experience, offers her services to any one in need of her services. Inquire at her home opposite the Court House.

### Luckiest Man in Arkansas.

"I'm the luckiest man in Arkansas," writes H. L. Stanley, of Bruno, "since the restoration of my wife's health after five years of continuous coughing and bleeding from the lungs; and I owe my good fortune to the world's greatest medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which I know from experience will cure consumption if taken in time. My wife improved with first bottle and twelve bottles completed the cure." Cures the worst coughs and colds or money refunded. At L. Fournier, druggist, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

## New Goods Arriving Daily

Winter is about over, and it is time for you to decide what you need in the line of spring and summer wearables.

### New Gingham and Waistings.

Everything that is new in wash fabrics.

### Under Muslin of every description.

Corset Covers, Night Gowns, Petticoats, Drawers.

### Men's Spring Suits.

We are prepared to show the finest stock of clothing ever brought to Grayling. New select patterns, very latest styles.

### Men's Neckwear.

We have just received our spring neckwear. Some new patterns in the prevailing 2 1/2 and 3 inch width. A large variety to select from.

### Shoes of every kind and description.

All styles and leathers for Men, Women and Children.

## Grayling Mercantile Co.

The People's Store.

## White Pine & Spruce Expectorant!

Do you know that we absolutely guarantee each bottle of White Pine and Red Spruce Expectorant to satisfy in cases of coughs and colds, or refund the money? Full four ounce bottle, 25 cents.

## Fournier's Drug Store.

The old Reliable.

## Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

## 'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,

C. Hanson's Building. Second Floor.

## DON'T GET LEFT!

OUR RUGS ARE GOING! GOING!! GOING!!!  
ONLY A FEW LEFT.  
GET YOURS NOW.

## Sorenson's Furniture Store,

Grayling, Michigan.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

## THE Central Drug Store

N. R. OLSON  
PROPRIETOR  
"The Best Drugs."

Three reasons for buying your Candy here.  
FIRST--It's always fresh.

SECOND--You get the best quality for your money.

THIRD--Our assortment is complete.

In box goods we sell the

## Queen City Sweets.

They always please.

Bring us your Family Receipts.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.



# The Avalanche

G. FALMER, Publisher.  
CHATTEN, MISSOURI.

## DIES FROM PENANCE.

### GIRL PUTS ARM IN FIRE AS AN ATONEMENT.

Her Dress Becomes Ignited as She Is Making Expiation for Accidental Injury to Child—Captain Taggart Given Custody of Sons.

Rose H. Elmer, aged 17, an inmate of the Bethany home, an Episcopal orphanage in Glendale, near Cincinnati, died from burns received while attempting to make atonement for a sin. She was in a self-imposed penance, during which she accidentally set fire to her clothing. The coroner is investigating the case. The girl desired to become a nurse. Lillian Fears, a 3-year-old inmate of the home, was suffering from a small cut on the arm, and Miss Elmer attempted to readjust the bandages. In doing so she knocked over a bottle of kerosene, which ignited her dress. She was seen by other children holding her bare arm over a grate fire so that the flames touched the bare flesh. She had been sobbing and bemoaning the accident to the child a moment before. Before any one could interfere her clothing caught fire and she was soon enveloped in flames. She never rallied from the shock.

### DULUTH ELEVATOR BURNED.

Fire on the Water Front Destroyed Property Worth \$1,000,000.

The wooden working house of the Duluth Grain elevator plant of F. H. Peavey & Co. of Minneapolis was burned to the ground with its contents, consisting of about 1,000,000 bushels of grain, principally wheat. The loss on the grain and house is estimated at \$1,000,000 and is fully covered by insurance. The elevator was known as the "TV" and it is the receiving and shipping house for the great Peavey concern's storage house with a capacity of 4,000,000 bushels. The origin of the fire is unknown. Fortunately there was no wind blowing toward other improved districts on the harbor front or the loss would have been tremendous. The fire department had much difficulty in getting streams on the fire, as there were no hydrants within half a mile and it was necessary to cut holes in the ice six feet thick in the slips to get water.

### COURT UPHOLDS TAGGART.

Decision Giving Father Custody of the Two Boys Is Sustained.

Judges of the Circuit Court in Wooster, Ohio, refused to grant the continuance asked for in the Taggart case because of the absence of Mrs. Taggart. Capt. Taggart was examined as to his ability to take care of the boys. The court then decided that the order of the court below should stand as to Taggart's custody of the boys, but reserved to Mrs. Taggart the right to come into the Circuit Court in the future and show that she is a proper person and able to care for the boys. In the meantime Mrs. Taggart is understood to be in Paris with her boys and it is said will remain there until Capt. Taggart departs with his regiment for the Philippines.

### Faithless Lover Causes Suicide.

Hearing her sweetheart telling a young woman in another town, over the telephone, of his love for her, Miss Essie Frazier, a telephone exchange operator at Lampasas, Texas, shot and killed herself. Miss Frazier chanced to make a connection on the line her sweetheart used in calling up his rival, and listened to the conversation.

### Union Station for Kansas City.

Six railroads entering Kansas City have decided to build a magnificent passenger depot to represent a total cost of \$2,000,000. The six roads interested in the enterprise are the Santa Fe, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, St. Louis and San Francisco, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago and Alton, and the Union Pacific.

### Bank Cashier Convicted.

For the second time Robert Lingafelter was convicted of forgery in Newark, Ohio, after a two weeks' trial. Assistant Cashier John Moore was arrested for the forgery of Lingafelter's name. Moore signed Cashier Lingafelter's name, but says he put his own initials under the signature.

### Longworth-Roosevelt Nuptials.

Miss Alice Roosevelt was married to Congressman Nicholas Longworth in the White House in the presence of a brilliant gathering of nearly 1,000 leaders in official and social life. The pair were favored with "bride" weather, and no incident occurred to mar the event.

### Six Rutland Blocks Burned.

Six large brick blocks in the business section of Rutland, Vt., occupied by nearly a score of firms and many smaller tenants, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$750,000.

### Death Takes John A. McCall.

John A. McCall, former president of the New York Life Insurance Company, died at Lakewood, N. J., after an illness brought on by the legislative inquiry.

### Fallieres Takes Onth.

Clement Armand Fallieres has taken the oath of office as President of France and Loubet retires to private life.

### Murderers Show Nerve.

Each carrying to the gallows the memory of a triple murder, John Mueller and Robert Newcomb were hung at the Cook county Jail in Chicago. Neither of the men showed fear as he went to execution.

### Sever Gas Explodes in Tunnel.

Two men were probably fatally hurt and another was injured in an explosion of gas in the boxes of the city water department at Volk and Clark streets, Chicago. The men were working in the bore seventy feet below the ground. The explosion was caused by sever gas.

### Posse and Robbers Battle.

In a battle between a posse of citizens at Evansport, Ohio, and four robbers, one of the robbers was wounded, but they succeeded in escaping in a rig stolen from a farmer. The postoffice safe was dynamited, and only \$20 worth of stamps taken.

### Out \$10,000 in Gems in Fight.

A miscreant for Heatsboro & Co. in New York was robbed of \$10,000 worth of gems on a Brooklyn bridge one night. There is nothing to identify the peddler, as the gems were in a plain box with no name. The robbery was committed during a late afternoon.

## ENEMIES OF THE NATION.

Mormons Said to Take Oath to Avenge Prophet's Death.

Members of the Mormon church are bound by solemn oaths to avenge vengeance upon the nation for the death of their founder. Polygamy, which is forbidden by the Mormon church, has been increasing in some sections in the last few years. A Mormon could not qualify as United States Senator because he is bound by an oath to support the church of the Latter-Day Saints before all else, even his country.

These statements were made before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections at a hearing of the case of Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, by Prof. Walter H. Wolfe, former teacher of geology in Brigham Young College at Logan, Utah, and apostate of the Mormon church. The hearing was the first of this session of the Smoot case, which was dragged along through the two previous sessions. It is probable that the investigation of the present session. The investigation of Prof. Wolfe occupied the hearing. John G. Carlisle of New York conducted the prosecution, and A. S. Worthington of Washington appeared for Senator Smoot.

Prof. Wolfe testified that he had been a Mormon until Jan. 1, this year, when his connection was severed through failure to comply with the demands for tithes. "Twelve times," answered Prof. Wolfe when asked how many times he had been through the endowment temple.

"Did you take any obligations or oaths when you went through?" asked Mr. Carlisle.

"Every time," he replied. "One time had he taken the oath for himself, however, he said, the other oaths having been for dead persons. Asked to detail them, he said there had been obligations of chastity, sacrifice and vengeance.

"What do you mean by vengeance?" asked Mr. Carlisle. "Do you mean there was a promise or pledge given to avenge something?"

The witness then said that this oath had been taken:

"You and each of you do covenant and pray, and never cease to pray, God to avenge the blood of the prophet on this nation."

The oath, he said, was taken standing, and at the conclusion each one taking it was required to bow the head and say: "I do."

Prof. Wolfe said that in southern Utah and New Mexico polygamy is practiced with some freedom.

Prof. Wolfe said he believed the "seed of treason" was sown in the oath of vengeance. In answer to questions by Chairman Burrows he described the interior of the temple. Among the pictures was one of Senator Smoot.

An effort was made by Mr. Worthington to produce an unqualified answer as to whether there was anything in the endowment temple ceremony which would interfere with anyone taking it in serving in the United States Senate, and whether such person's duties to the church and country would conflict. The witness declared that every Mormon's first duty is to the church of the Latter Day Saints.

With reference to the list of members of the Utah Constitutional Convention, members of the Legislature and State officers accused of being polygamists, Mr. Worthington said it might be necessary to call from 100 to 200 witnesses to disprove the testimony of the prosecution, unless the committee permitted the filing of affidavits.

The last witness for those opposing Smoot was C. A. Smurthwaite, of Ogden, Utah. After explaining the tithing system of the Mormon church Mr. Smurthwaite was asked if the tithes were invested in corporations. "I am fearful they are," he replied. He estimated that tithing brought the church a revenue of from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 a year, but no accounting had been made so far as he knew.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Florida is discussing compulsory education.

Dalton, Mass., is trying the Batavia system.

Sioux Falls has adopted the portable school room idea.

Kellogg, Idaho, pays four dollars per day to grade teachers.

Iowa has thirty-seven high school positions paying \$1,000 or more.

New York City has a woman inspector of ungraded classes at a salary of \$1,800.

Dr. L. Radkofer, professor of botany at Munich, recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his doctorate.

A Texas decision is that children illegally enumerated in a school district may not be admitted tuition free.

Kentucky is discussing the establishment of State normal schools.

In Colorado there is one public school of but one pupil, and the teacher gets \$50 a month for teaching him.

Prof. G. E. Santayana of Harvard has been attracting large audiences to his lectures in Paris and is awakening the French to the work of American philosophers.

There are twenty-five well-established correspondence schools in the United States. The first was the Chautauqua movement, which adopted the correspondence feature in 1885.

One hundred thousand men and women are teaching for the first time this year. Half as many are teaching for the last time.

A Kansas decision is that teachers may not be required to teach on public holidays and that they are entitled to pay for those days.

Manual training is to be introduced into the grade schools of Kansas City, and will consist of wood-turning, cooking and sewing.

Augusta Rodin, president of the International Society of Fine Arts of France, has had conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws by the University of Chicago.

## ALARM OVER CHINA.

ARMY OFFICIALS FEAR CRISIS IN FAR EAST.

Preparations for Outbreak Being Made by General Staff—Missions Advised to Keep in Touch with Treaty Ports.

Reports have come to members of the general staff of the army from China that are more alarming than the reports which have become public property, writes a Washington correspondent. Staff members are bending every energy to the study of the Chinese situation and are making preparations for a crisis in the eastern empire.

Notwithstanding the disinclination shown thus far by Congress to provide for the proper quartering of more troops in the Philippines, it is almost unquestionably the intention of the army chiefs to re-enforce the island garrison with regiments in addition to those now on the high seas on the way to Manila.

The general staff has had its hand on the pulse of China for months. Several army officers recently returned from that country, and their reports of conditions have not relieved the tension of mind of the chiefs. One of the members of the general staff who recently arrived from China, and who visited Shanghai, Canton and Peking and made trips through various parts of the country, says that in his opinion there is only one thing which can prevent immediate trouble in the Flowery Kingdom. He declares that the natives are ready to rise against the foreigner at the present time, but that they are held in check by the more intelligent leaders, who tell them to wait a while and then they

can kill not only the foreigners at hand, but those who are sent to avenge their deaths.

The people of the United States do not as yet fully realize the significance of the government's action in collecting troops in the Philippines with a view to the possible outbreak of hostilities in China. The growing anti-foreign sentiment in the latter country is too threatening to be ignored. Attacks on missionaries in the interior and dangerous riots in Shanghai and elsewhere, to say nothing of the persistent boycotting of American goods and of individual Americans, indicate that a ferment throughout large sections of the empire has profoundly influenced the masses of the Chinese.

China is a vast empire which no foreigner can even pretend wholly to understand. However, something like a real patriotic movement is growing up there, the leaders being students and merchants in treaty ports, who believe that it is necessary to overthrow the old regime, and, while asserting the dignity of the ancient race to which they belong, draw all its elements together by making common cause against the supercilious foreigner.

Owing to prejudice, superstition and other dangerous offshoots of ignorance, the Chinese are capable of dreadful outrages when stirred up by designing persons. Fortunately the central government of China is in abler hands than it was at the time of the Boxer rebellion. There is reason to hope that it now has the power as well as the desire to restrain the masses from making any concerted attack upon foreigners.

Military spirit in China has had a great growth since the beginning of the war between Russia and Japan. "Young China," as represented by the student class, is mad with desire to prove its prowess in battle. Meanwhile, official China has gone to work methodically to overcome its historic impotence. Under the direction of its greatest administrator, Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai of Chihli province, a powerful, well-equipped and well-drilled army has been brought into existence.

If the "yellow peril" should make it necessary to send troops into China, the invincible army from the United States would be commanded by General Leonard Wood, the commander of the Philippine Islands.

General Wood is not a West Point graduate. His military training was acquired through fighting Indians on western plains and in the American invasion of Cuba. He was educated as a physician and entered the army in 1896 as a contract surgeon. In the battle with the Apaches he performed distinguished service.

## ANTICIPATING THE CENSUS.

Forecast of the Population of Leading American Cities in 1910.

An expert statistician who has done work for the census bureau at Washington has figured out the population of American cities in 1910, basing his estimate upon past growth, building statistics, city directories and local censuses. The result with gains in ten years for the seven cities at the head of his list is here presented:

	Population.	Gain.
New York	4,457,322	1,000,000
Chicago	2,208,322	600,000
Philadelphia	1,818,497	525,000
St. Louis	975,238	400,000
Boston	740,802	180,000
Baltimore	608,057	100,000
Cleveland	601,703	220,000

Of these seven cities New York, Chicago and Cleveland were the only ones that showed an increase of more than 30 per cent in the decade between 1890 and 1900. St. Louis had 27.5 per cent; Boston, 25.1; Philadelphia, 22.4; and Baltimore, 17.2. Under the new dispensation St. Louis would go soaring. Her percentage of increase would leap far beyond that of Chicago in the last decade. It would be less than the Chicago rate between 1890 and 1890, but it would be on some accounts much more remarkable. For St. Louis has not been conspicuous as a racer.

Precedents are rarely overturned also in the case of Philadelphia. Starting with a population some 400,000 less than that of Chicago, that city is given an absolute increase nearly equal to Chicago's and a considerably larger relative increase. These are the most notable of the predictions, and it is evident that they leave little room for past gains.

Cleveland is given an increase of about 60 per cent, as against 46 per cent in the last decade, but a very high rate was to have been expected from her past growth. On the other hand, Chicago is dropped from 54 per cent to about 35 per cent. Her precedents are knocked into smithereens to her very great disadvantage.

In building increases in fact for 1905 over 1904 were: New York, 60 per cent; Brooklyn, 44; Chicago, 32; Philadelphia, 27; St. Louis, 25; Cleveland, 48. It would require a larger survey to get at the significance of the factor in the calculations and also a very careful analysis.

## MISSOURI WARNS INSURANCE MEN.

State Insurance Commissioner Vandiver of Missouri has written to the heads of more than fifty life insurance companies giving notice that if they do not make certain vital reforms they will not be allowed to renew their licenses after March 1. He demands that rebating cease, that special contracts be abandoned, and that all estimates of dividends be prepared by the regular actuary.

## SHUTTING KANSAS OIL OUT.

The independent oil refiners of Kansas have appealed to Commissioner of Corporations Garfield against an alleged conspiracy between the Standard Oil and the railroads to shut Kansas oil out of the market. In Indian Territory the Standard has given notice that only one-third of the output will be bought on account of the proceedings instituted by the State of Missouri.

## NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Joseph Masal and Michael Augustus of Spring Hill, Pa., were struck by a locomotive and killed.

Maj. Gen. Corbin and staff sailed from Manila for Hongkong, leaving Maj. Gen. Wood in charge of the island army.

St. Louis police are forbidden to swear while on duty. The first patrolman who violated the new order was fined \$30.

Myron J. Amick, a former Indian fighter and fellow scout of Buffalo Bill, died in New York. He was born at Elgin, Ill., in 1844.

A convention attended by 600 delegates from various parts of Kansas met at Topeka to consider plans for holding a semi-centennial exposition in 1911.

Miss Bruer of Minneapolis, Minn., will go to the wreck of the steamer Valencia, off Vancouver Island, and search for the body of her uncle, I. G. Bruer.

A Chicago syndicate has closed a deal for the purchase of the plant of the Mobile (Ala.) Electric Lighting Company. The reported price is \$1,500,000.

A bill abolishing capital punishment for murder in the first degree, except upon conviction of a second offense, was passed by the Ohio State Senate at Columbus.

Mayor Waver of Philadelphia announced that he will retire from public life at the end of his present term and will not become a candidate for Governor.

Mrs. Minnie H. Graham was granted a divorce from Dr. Eliska B. Graham in Los Angeles, Cal., on the ground of desertion. The couple formerly lived in Chicago.

The lower house of the New York Legislature passed the concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a joint legislative committee to investigate the State banking department.

The saloon men of Omaha have notified the Civic Federation that unless it permits Sunday opening the liquor sellers will withdraw their deposits from the banks and start a new bank.

Senators John T. Morgan and Edmund W. Pettus, the veteran representatives of Alabama in Congress, notified the State Democratic executive committee that they were candidates for re-election by the Democratic primary next August.

## CONGRESS.

The Senate Monday adopted a joint resolution reported by Mr. Tillman from the Senate committee on interstate commerce, directing the interstate commerce commission to investigate the charges of discrimination and combination in restraint of trade which have been made against the coal roads by the independent mine owners.

Senator Tillman spoke in favor of the measure. Senator Lodge spoke at length on the railroad question, favoring government regulation of rates, but counseling against radical action. Speaker Cannon, in opening the session, dedicated a new gavel to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and the martyred President was remembered in the prayer of the chaplain. The House had spent with the District of Columbia whipping-post bill for wife beaters and laid it on the table by a vote of 153 to 100 in spite of serious speeches in its favor by Congressman Adams of Pennsylvania, a bachelor, and Congressman Hepburn of Iowa.

The drastic anti-rebate bill introduced by Mr. Barker of New Jersey was passed. A bill prohibiting the sale of cocaine in the District of Columbia was passed.

In the Senate Tuesday Mr. Hale, representing the committee on naval affairs, reported the bill prescribing the method of procedure in regard to hazarding at the naval academy and gave notice that he would ask its consideration at an early day. The remainder of the day was devoted to the shipping bill. Senator Spooner and Allison criticizing various features and offering amendments, and Mr. Gallinger championing the measure strongly. Senator Elkins introduced his railway rate bill. Mr. Heyburn asked and obtained the consent of the Senate to take a vote on the pure food bill Feb. 21.

The bills authorizing bridges in the South were passed by the House without discussion. Mr. Gillespie of Texas made a statement of the grievances of the coal operators and shippers of Pennsylvania. At 1 o'clock the House took up the fortifications appropriation bill, carrying \$4,838,093, which provoked debate, especially in regard to fortifications in the Philippines.

Mr. Smith of Iowa urged greater activity on the part of committee supervisors appropriations to check bureaucracy. The proposed \$15,000,000 naval station in Subig Bay was strongly opposed.

The Senate Wednesday passed the ship subsidy bill by a vote of 38 to 27. All the votes for the bill were by Republicans, and five members of this party joined with the Democrats in opposition. The standard bill was made unanimous business. The House passed the fortifications appropriation bill, which carries \$4,838,093, to be divided between the Philippines and Hawaii out of a total of \$4,838,093. No changes were made in the measure, all amendments being voted down. The discussion preceding the vote developed into a partisan debate on the policy to be pursued with regard to the future of the islands.

The Senate Thursday began the consideration of the joint standard bill and for an hour and a half listened to a speech by Mr. Dick in support of the measure as reported from the committee on territories. Mr. Dick did not conclude his remarks. A bill prohibiting the unlawful wearing of the insignia of the G. A. R. and other soldier organizations was passed.

The House passed a bill to increase to \$20,000 a year the annual federal appropriation to each State and territory for the support of agricultural experiment stations and another measure repealing the present law granting American registers to foreign ships wrecked and repaired on the American coast, in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and requiring a special act of Congress to grant such registers.

Mr. Payne sought to go through his bill, the consolidation of customs collecting districts, but a furious opposition developed and by a roll call a large majority voted against considering it. Both houses adjourned until Monday.

## NOTES OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Major John C. Bates succeeds Chaffee as Lieutenant general of the army.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin has introduced a bill prohibiting railroad passes.

Effort will be made to conclude the Reed Smoot investigation at this session of Congress.

Representatives of many manufacturing interests have gone to Washington to urge the abolition of the tax on denatured grain alcohol.

Sensational communications in Marcus Brown affair, which resulted in international breach, have been made public by President Roosevelt.

M. Talany, the French charge d'affaires expelled from Venezuela, says President Castro's chief object is to get money, no matter by what means.

President Roosevelt approved the verdict reducing Lieut. R. I. Taylor twelve months for insulting a subordinate. He severely scored army snobs.

The House passed a bill providing fine and imprisonment for any government employee who shall publish prematurely statistics that may affect the price of any crop or to speculate in articles likely to be affected by crop reports.

Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, president of the International Parliamentarian Union, has introduced a resolution to instruct the delegates to the second Hague conference to favor the negotiation of arbitration treaties and the establishment of an international congress to convene periodically.

President Roosevelt, in approving credit in Taylor court martial, paid respects to army snobs.

Mark Twain and Speaker Cannon swapped jokes in the House of Representatives the other afternoon.

The treasury deficit has been reduced to less than \$2,400,000 and will be entirely wiped out within thirty days, says a government financial statement.

In order to avoid too great publicity President and Mrs. Roosevelt did not publish a list of guests or wedding gifts at the marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Representative Nicholas Longworth.

Sugar and tobacco trust liabilities admitted defeat in Philippine tariff bill. Senate committee will report favorably on measure.

Representative McCall of Massachusetts declared in a speech against the pending rate legislation that it menaces the country's liberty.

The House has the interstate commerce commission's report on alleged trust between Pennsylvania Railroad Company and several other lines.

The Panama canal commission completed its report to Secretary Taft regarding the type of canal, deciding, it is reported, in favor of the lock canal.

## MAY BE COMPROMISE.

MIDDLE GROUND LIKELY IN MOROCCAN CONFERENCE.

France and Germany May Not Agree on Vital Questions—Hitch Over Police for the Sultan—Grave Situation Has Confronted Delegates.

The Algerian conference on Moroccan affairs has now been freed of most of the minor questions before it, and finds itself fast approaching the graver situation which heretofore caused the serious strain in the relations between France and Germany. This issue, a press dispatch says, hinges on who shall control the affairs of Morocco, as it appears to be recognized that whoever controls this semi-military organization will control Morocco itself. The delegates to the conference have shown increasing anxiety at the approach of this issue, knowing the intense feeling it has aroused between France and Germany, and accordingly the representatives of the disinterested powers are redoubling their efforts to secure an accord before the question reaches the open conference and thereby avert a deadlock. Various plans are being discussed. The ambassadors say they are hopeful that a middle ground will be found that will be acceptable to both countries; but they admit the extreme difficulty of finding such a ground owing to the firmness both France and Germany thus far have made against making concessions which each country feels will involve the fate of Morocco. On the one hand France wants control of the semi-military force, and on the other hand Germany objects to such control on the ground that it would make France the virtual master of Morocco's political future. These positions are so radically opposed as to appear almost irreconcilable, yet the neutral delegates are continuing their pacific efforts toward finding a common ground acceptable to both countries.

## SOME COMPROMISE PLANS.

The ambassadors strongly oppose the disclosure of the various tentative plans for a compromise, saying that publicity tends to excite the opposition of one side or the other and wreck the best efforts of diplomacy. However, some of the compromise projects are on the following general lines:

The first is to leave the police to the Sultan of Morocco, thus avoiding Germany's objection to French control and that of France to international control.

This compromise is distasteful to France, but the neutral delegates are seeking to reconcile French opposition to it, by pointing out that the Sultan would have to rely upon France to officer, instruct, and discipline the police.

Another compromise vaguely put forward is to give Spain or some other of the powers a share with France in the organization of the police. This again meets with the opposition to having France participate in any control of the police.

Still another compromise, apparently having the approval of Germany, is to institute an international police for a limited and experimental period, and if the experiment fails, France will then be in a position to assume the organization of the police. France, however, shows no disposition to accept the plan for an international police system, even for an experimental period.

These and other plans will have to undergo constant revision owing to the opposition of the various elements. Nothing as yet has been reduced to writing, as neither Germany nor France is prepared to definitely disclose just how far they are willing to go in the way of concessions.

## RAILROADS.

It is now possible to travel completely around the world upon the Canadian Pacific Railway and its allied steamship lines.

The Transcontinental Passenger Association is considering the advisability of cutting off many of the places to which summer tourist rates have hitherto been sold.

The Norfolk and Western has closed a contract for seventy-five locomotives to be built by the American Locomotive Works. They are both for passenger and freight use.

As soon as it became known on the stock exchange Monday that the Gillespie resolution calling for an investigation of the Pennsylvania railroad had passed the House, the prices of railroad and industrial stocks and securities began to fall rapidly. Pennsylvania stock fell off 2 1/2 points and all the others on the list were affected.

With due respect to other good roads east of Chicago the New York Central lines were unanimously laid out by Commodore Vanderbilt so that as a finished product they represent a water course rather than a railway system. They were built on lines of least resistance and flow from the Mississippi to the Atlantic like a number of streams tributary to one big one. The peculiar feature of the New York Central system is that the different lines feed naturally on a water level grade from the middle West to the Atlantic ocean, while not another road escapes the high grades and mountain lines.

To the United States Steel Corporation has been awarded a contract for 20,000 tons of girder rails to be used in constructing a traction system in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where a company has acquired 225 miles of mile track. Water power will be employed for the generators.

The Iron Mountain and the Frisco systems are engaged in a speed war as the result of a contract for the south-western mails out of St. Louis. The Iron Mountain has the contract now, and the Frisco in connection with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, is trying to capture the mails for Fort Worth, Dallas and other Texas points.

## COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL.

More seasonable weather or adds the progress of trade. Developments are conspicuous in the building lines, the heavy work on hand being expedited owing to the rapid accumulation of new undertakings for this year, the latter including various large structures for mercantile purposes.

Lower temperature stimulated a better disposition of heavy winter clothing, minkling retail stocks less burdensome. Other leading retail departments report sales comparing favorably with those of a year ago, the buying being much helped by large numbers of visitors at this time. Country merchants made liberal selections in the wholesale lines, and bookings for early delivery have grown in the aggregate for dry goods staples, and there is some improvement in clothing, woollens and furniture.

The general outlook for spring trade maintains encouraging features, and this gives strength to the market for textile fabrics. Money appears to be in ample circulation in the agricultural sections, crop reports are good and mercantile collections reasonably prompt.

Commodity movements, as indicated by earnings of Chicago railroads, show no diminution in the tonnage volume, all classes of freight contributing. The total quantity of grain handled at this port aggregated 8,800,420 bushels, against 7,491,703 bushels last week, and 5,403,820 bushels a year ago. Yearly comparisons show an increase in receipts of 40.3 per cent, and in shipments of 100 per cent. Other receipts gained in flour, oats, barley, seeds, broom corn, hard, butter, eggs, cattle, hogs and sheep, but declined in wheat, corn, rye, wool, dressed beef and cheese. Hide arrivals were 3,270,414 pounds, against 2,478,640 pounds last week and 3,375,052 pounds in 1903. Total live stock receipts, 361,477 head, compared with 380,284 head last week and 321,377 head a year ago.





You can have a better garden than ever before by following proper rules.

If you have a hired man who is fond of milking, tie him. He is a rare jewel, indeed.

Don't keep milk in the barn. Build a dairy house at a distance of several rods, if possible.

Decide how much space you can give to the things that require lots of room—corn, potatoes, cabbage and vines of the cucumber family.

If a horse coughs it is probably due to dusty hay. The cleanest hay should be given the horses. Other kinds of stock will do well on dusty hay.

All breeds of sheep are by choice scavengers, but when expected to subsist entirely on scavenger's fare they return only scavenger's profits.

Skim milk is more valuable than most people think. It only takes 3.27 pounds to equal a pound of cream in feeding value for growing pigs.

Give the colts plenty of exercise. Don't keep them tied up in the barn all winter long. They can stand a bit of fresh air and a little frolic every day.

Nothing dignifies a man quite so much as the ownership of a piece of land. If you are a renter, get hold of some of Mother Earth as soon as you can.

One pound of corn meal is equal in feeding value to 3.27 pounds of skim milk when fed to growing pigs. There is really more value in skim milk than we give credit for.

These days when the fire is burning warm it will be a good plan to see if the insurance policy is all right, and it might be a good plan to see that a ladder is convenient.

Do you give your horses salt regularly or occasionally? They should have it where they can get it at any time. If you think it makes no difference, try eating without salt yourself for a month.

There are two kinds of profitable farming. One is to grow and sell profitable crops and the other is to grow equally as good crops and conduct the operations so as to keep the fertility of the soil up.

Hogs are 25 to 35 cents a hundred higher than a year ago, and don't seem likely to be much if any lower. As things look now, pork will be made at less cost this year than last; so, on the whole, the hog business shouldn't give growers the blues.

Extra clevises, singletrees, double trees, bolts, etc., should be provided now when there is comparative leisure. When one gets busy and finds he could rig another team if he only had a few more clevises or singletrees, and does not have them, is the one way to insure disappointment and loss.

The short courses at our agricultural colleges afford a splendid opportunity for the busy farm boy to gather some information along his line. The boy who wants to get information will find it there. The boy who is not looking for it could not find it if it were at the end of his nose.

Glass gives more warmth to hotbeds than any other covering, but for plants that are somewhat hardy, a light frame covering of oiled muslin is as good and is cheaper. It can be prepared by stretching the muslin and saturating both sides with boiled linseed oil, spread evenly with a paint brush.

Congressmen as a rule do not pay much attention to the lobbyist. There is a lobby to which any citizen of the United States can belong and his influence will be respected. A stamp on a letter will make you a member of that lobby and your member will show you respect if you tell him what you want.

Many persons seem to think anything good enough for a hog and not very much of it. But it is not. It is a poor way to make pork, by compelling them to make their own living. The only way pigs should be required to make their living is by gathering the alfalfa, clover or other green stuff they eat in a well-covered pasture and a good feed of grain along with it all.

Corn is great feed for hogs. No healthy hog ever refuses corn, unless he is already gorged with it. But it is not hard to gorge any hog on concentrated foods like tankage. It is not wise to feed too much of this class of food to them. It is far better if possible to give them as much protein as possible in the various green foods that contain it. In winter when the concentrated foods are necessary it is probable that they will do better on grains chopped than on packing-house tankage. Milk is still better.

The value of spraying apples has been further established by tests in Illinois, where it was noted by actual count that twenty-two trees left unsprayed produced nineteen unfilled apples. Forty-seven dusted trees produced 84.5 bushels of unfilled fruit, while 84.5 bushels of liquid sprays grew 2,064 perfect specimens. In another instance five unsprayed wealthy apple trees ripened only eight apples without fault and eighteen dusted trees produced 337. When twelve liquid sprayed trees of the same variety bore over 2,000 specimens having no commercial imperfec-

tions. Moreover the blemished fruit on the liquid sprayed trees were less faulty than the fruit not counted perfectly on the unsprayed or dusted trees.

**Care of Dairy Utensils.**  
The great development of the use of hand separators on the farm, accompanied by sale of cream instead of milk to the creameries, has added another difficulty to the production of good creamery butter, in that many farmers do not care for their separators properly. This leads to the delivery of contaminated cream by some of the patrons by means of which the entire product is injured in quality. Bulletin No. 131, "Care of Dairy Utensils," just issued by the Experiment station, describes the results obtained by the use of various systems of cleaning separators, and the necessity for rigid care in this respect is prominently brought out. The bulletin is sent free to all applicants. Address Agricultural Experiment station, Manhattan, Kas.

**Rations for Growing Pigs.**  
An inquirer asks what is the most profitable feed for pigs during the winter season, the feeds available for his use being corn at 50 cents per bushel, chopped stuff and shorts at \$1.10 per hundred and rye at 65 cents per bushel. He is at present feeding a straight ration of corn and asks for arguments in favor of balancing his ration with the feeds mentioned.

This man will find it impossible, says Professor Van Pelt in reply, to make a balanced ration for growing pigs by combining the feedstuffs mentioned, because no one of them contains a large enough proportion of protein to balance the carbohydrates found in the others. Assuming the rye is grown on the farm, it would be advisable to substitute some other feedstuff in place of shorts, to supply the protein. I would suggest the following ration: Ten parts corn, two parts rye, one part tankage. It will be found that the above ration will not only produce greater, but more economical gains and the general health and thrift of the pigs will be more vigorous than when corn alone is fed. Tankage guaranteed to contain 60 per cent protein can be purchased from any of the leading packers, if ordered exclusively for feeding purposes, and will well repay its purchase.

**Feeding for Egg Supply.**  
If the hens do not lay fairly well during the winter, it is because some one or more things are done which should not be done, or left undone which should have been done. It is an excellent plan, when the egg supply is short during any portion of the winter, to slow down entirely and let one's mind run back over the summer; follow, in your mind, a flock of hens over the range and note how they feed; graze here and there, a blade of grass in another place, and a worm somewhere else; never, you will remember, do they overfeed.

One of the main causes of lack of eggs during the winter, assuming that the fowls have a comfortable and dry house, is overfeeding, and another is lack of exercise. It is surprising how much more a hen will eat than she ought if given an opportunity, and how little inclined she is to exercise if she can obtain all of her needs in the way of food from the troughs. Every once in a while we try the plan of placing the hens on rather short rations, and making them hustle for these in the chaff on the floor. During such times we see that there is plenty of grit and plenty of dust boxes, and after a time it is noticed the hen begins to look up and becomes anxious for food; the ration is then gradually increased, and then laying begins again. Keep the "summer conditions" in mind during the winter, and follow them out as nearly as possible if you would keep the hens laying.

**Rural Telephones.**  
"Don't travel, telephone," is a good motto for these strenuous days. The rural telephone is a money saving, time saving and travel saving addition to the farm. It is as valuable as any other labor saving machine. It costs time, money and horse flesh to run errands in the country. It is much more expensive than it is in town. In the middle and northern States there are about two hundred good outdoor working days in the year. Men are scarce, labor is expensive, and a farmer's time is especially valuable during the summer season. Recent improvements in telephones have removed the last objection to their use, and the cost is so little that no farmer can afford to do without one.

In addition to its value in a business way it brings a family in close touch with town and with the neighbors. It puts the farmer next door to everybody and the social intercourse which follows is a strong factor in promoting contentment, especially with the younger members of the family. As a protection against tramps it is the finest institution ever invented, because the farmer's family with the phone in the house is not isolated, but may call instantly for help or use the phone to warn near neighbors of the approach of these unpleasant visitors.

The farmer can do more business with the phone in half an hour than he can do in the ordinary course of travel in the country in two or three days. When once installed in a farm house they are very seldom taken out. This alone is sufficient proof of their value. In these days of progress farmers must keep abreast of the times. It is only by doing business quickly and in a business way that a farmer can hope to meet with the measure of success that an enterprising man deserves.—Farm and Fireside.

## WED IN WHITE HOUSE

MR. LONGWORTH AND MISS ROOSEVELT MARRIED.

Ceremony Performed in Historic East Room—Bride the Famous Daughter of Famous Father—Groom: His Character and Wealth.

Washington correspondence: No bride of recent years—and possibly none of any time—has been looked upon with such an amount of interest and been the object of so much mingled curiosity and admiration as the one who Saturday stood in the East room of the White House and linked her future with that of Nicholas Longworth.

No other American has been the recipient of such world-wide favors as Alice Roosevelt. The stream of gifts, rich in their intrinsic value and richer in their symbolism of the world's good will to us, has flown steadily for several weeks. The mysterious treasure boxes of ancient China and Japan; the jewels of the Orient and the art and skill of the Occident have been drawn upon in larger measure than ever before for a single bride to demonstrate that the nations of the earth take pleasure in honoring the daughter of the man who has done so much to advance the cause of peace and has added so materially in bringing his own country to a position of world-recognized greatness. For the gifts which have been sent to Miss Roosevelt are not only a compliment to this young woman of striking personality, but are likewise a tribute of respect to her father and to the nation whose head he is.

On the other hand, it is a mistake to assume that it is only because she is her father's daughter that Miss Roosevelt is thus remembered. She shines not alone by reflected light, for her own individuality has that magnetism which wins admiration, both socially and popularly. The public has seen enough of Miss Alice to like her and the prospects of silver and gold, of jewels and lace and other costly things which dazzled the guests at the White House are but trifling in comparison with that wealth of love and good will which goes out to her from the American people and which made her bridal altar not only the center of interest, but of solicitude as well.

**In the East Room.**  
There were over 700 people at the White House Saturday, the company comprising the relatives and near friends of the two families and such guests as diplomacy demanded an invitation for. The disappointed ones number thousands. The East room had been tastefully decorated with plants, a bridal bower of palms, sultana, white carnations and orange blossoms being



MR. AND MRS. LONGWORTH.

located in front of the central windows. Here an altar was erected, at which the couple knelt, while Mr. Rev. Henry X. Satterlee, bishop of the diocese, performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Roland Cotton Smith. The bride party consisted of the best man—Thomas Nelson Perkins of Boston; the ushers—Frederick Winthrop of New York, B. A. Wallingford, Jr., of Cincinnati, Quincy A. Shaw, Francis H. Banks, Guy Norman and Louis Anderson of Boston, Viscount de Chambrun and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. The bride leaned upon her father's arm, and before her walked her sister, Ethel. The march to the East room led through the beautiful grand corridor to the music of the Marine Band Orchestra.

Miss Alice wore one of the handsomest gowns ever turned out in this country. When she was in China the Dowager Empress presented her with oriental dress goods as rich as those worn by the queen of Sheba. She was anxious to utilize these for an exquisite wedding gown, but her father objected, and had made for her, at a tailor, N. J. mill, a fabric of special design. The gown is of white satin, in princess style, with a court train of brocade, the design being a rose outlined in silver thread, with no trimming. Drapings of tulle, chiffon ruche, ruffles of lace, and a yoke of real rose point give the finishing touches to the gown. Orange blossoms fell loosely over the collar, which was in a pompadour, and the veil reached almost to the bottom of the train.

While she was prevented from having the wedding gown made of the exquisite Oriental silks presented to her by the Dowager Empress of China she made use of these in some stunning gowns. One of these is a yellow gown of China silk, shirred at the shoulders, draping loosely to the feet and embroidered around the bottom with gold drapings. A space for the head to slip through is cut in the center of the shawl in such a way that it

fronts with a point back and front and over each shoulder, the effect being extremely beautiful. Another shawl is used in the making of a pink tulle gown in kimono effect, the shawl being draped from the shoulder, caught under the arm and falling in long, graceful lines to the bottom of the chiffon underskirt.

After the ceremony and the wedding breakfast in the state dining room, Mrs. Longworth donned her going-away gown and the couple started on the honeymoon. The traveling gown was pale blue cloth, made with a circular skirt, trimmed with bands of cloth, and a short jacket and high girdle, the

## MISS ROOSEVELT IN HER WEDDING GOWN.

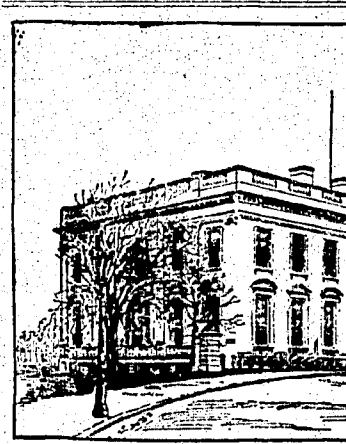


seen at any wedding in this country were at the Marlborough wedding in St. Thomas Church, New York. It was a beautiful sight for a day ceremony, but it is said that the costumes at Miss Alice's wedding far surpassed even those at the Marlborough nuptials. The very fact that the guests were limited as to number seemed to be a stimulus for every woman there to look her best.

The presents were a most attractive display. The gift of the French government was a beautiful tapestry, costing \$25,000; that of the Cuban government a pearl necklace costing \$25,000. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid sent a dog collar of strands of diamonds, all of generous size, with a pendant composed of stones of equal size and brilliancy. A novel gift was a Boston bull terrier, valued at \$1,500, which came from Pittsburgh. The Kaiser's gift was a bracelet of most exquisite design.

Mrs. Longworth is clever. She can ride, drive, skate and shoot. She loves adventure and has been down in the ocean's depths in a submarine boat. In her studies she has excelled in French, geography and the politics of the world. She was put at music when a very young girl and can sing and play the piano well. In an emergency she has remarkable poise and judgment for one of her years. In her dress she has taste and wears clothes that are neither too plain nor too gaudy. She is even a leader in fashion and the young women of the smart set imitate her. She was the first to set upon her head the big, broad-brimmed, rough-and-ready straw sailor that has since become a vogue. She inherits much of her father's intense energy and could never be one of the idle rich. Her standing would have been of the best had her father never been President. She might have met quite as many distinguished people, though she could not have had such homage, and would have danced just the same at Mrs. Astor's ball.

In temperament she is like her father, and she is his loyal admirer. As a man, Congressman Longworth is described as reserved and not given to a



THE WHITE HOUSE.

display of feeling. He is cautious and far-sighted. But, once he has mapped out a plan or policy, he adheres to it and generally sees its successful culmination. He enjoys music and plays the piano and violin more than passing well. He likes to mix with all classes of people and one of his hobbies used to be to drop into the cheap theaters and watch the audience take the thrills there offered.

His Cincinnati home, Rockwood, on Grandin road, is a picturesque old mansion, with wide veranda and commodious rooms. There is a large music room with beautifully kept gardens without. There are many costly paintings in Rockwood, as all the Longworths have been devoted to art, and his grandsons presented to Cincinnati its art museum.

The United States army transport Meade, delayed in her departure on the first month by a fair fire, sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu, Guam and Manila, carrying more than 100 passengers, beside the Second Infantry and the Eighth and Thirtieth field batteries.

Charles Jones, the valet on whose testimony Albert T. Patrick of New York was convicted of the murder of William March Rice, has disappeared from his home near Houston, Texas, and it is said he was paid not to return to New York to aid Patrick in his fight against death in the electric chair.

## HEINZE LETS GO.

Transfer of Copper Mines Made to Amalgamated Company.

The seven years' war of the copper magnates in Montana, which has filled the courts with lawsuits in which \$400,000,000 was involved, and which has been one of the greatest financial struggles on record, came to an end Tuesday. The treaty of peace between F. Augustus Heinze, the spectacular, and Amalgamated was the direct result of the deals which have resulted in the formation of a giant copper and lead trust.

The first public act in this connection was the filing at Butte, Mont., of papers by which all the mining ground held by Heinze, or the United Copper Company, the ownership of which is in dispute, was transferred to Thomas F. Cole as trustee. The transfer also includes the smelter of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, a Heinze corporation.

As to terms the United Copper Company receives \$25,000,000, part cash and part stock of the new company. The proportion of cash is placed at \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Under the new arrangement the United Copper output, which has been 40,000,000 pounds of refined copper a year, will be reduced to 12,000,000 or 15,000,000 pounds.

The new company, starting with a production of 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds, will increase that to 75,000,000 pounds by opening up properties which have been closed by injunction.

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## TORREY PREACHES TO 15,000.

Converts in Philadelphia Number 200 in One Day.

Fifteen thousand persons tried to gain admittance to the afternoon and evening Torrey-Alexander revival meetings in the Philadelphia armory Tuesday. More than 200 converts were recorded as the result of the day's work. The meeting in the afternoon was for women only and that at night for men only. They were declared to be the largest separate congregations of men and women that ever gathered for religious services in Philadelphia. In the rush to get into the armory one woman fell and fractured her nose.

The whole city is in the throes of the revival movement. It is the chief topic of conversation in the street cars, in stores and at the dinner table. Even political issues are being lost sight of in the religious enthusiasm.

Striking effects of the revival campaign are being felt. The policemen of the three districts in the neighborhood of the armory declare that they have had little or nothing to do since the revival began. One day last week when the magistrates appeared for the hearings in those districts not a single prisoner was arraigned.

## Startling Trade Figures.

The final trade statistics for the year 1905 confirm the figures of the preliminary forecasts and show a phenomenal degree of prosperity throughout the country. So enormous was the product of farm, mine and factory that, had it been moved at one time, it would have filled 33,184,857 freight cars, 4,000,000 more than could have been required in the prosperous year of 1904. Thirty-three million freight cars, if made up into one train of fabulous length, would extend for a distance of 224,400 miles, or would circle the earth about nine times at the equator. If this mythical train, with the 825,000 locomotives which would be required to haul it, had traveled out into space on a trip to the moon, the leading engine would have been puffing through the valleys of the earth's satellite before the conductor's buggy had rumbled out of the freight yards at the starting point. Merely to store the cars and engines in such a train would require the use of nearly all the railway mileage in the United States.

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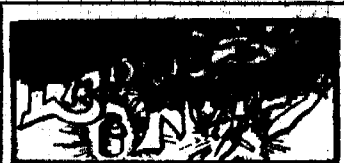
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**Two Brotherhoods Unite.**  
That the National Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the National Brotherhood of Woodworkers will be amalgamated within a short time was officially announced at Indianapolis the other day. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who was there last week, was instrumental in bringing about the proposed merger. The time of the consolidation remains to be fixed.

Two years ago at the national convention of the carpenters and joiners the executive board was authorized to extend an invitation to the rival union to join forces. Several joint meetings have been held, but none materialized any plans until last week. Fourteen men compose the executive boards of the unions. They are voted with full power to act. Secretary Duffy of the carpenters said: "All we have to decide is the date for the amalgamation. We cannot unite at once, as it would be unfair to contractors who employ men in our craft. A date can be set and all differences be bridged over without injury to either union or the employers. The woodworkers should belong to the Carpenters and Joiners' Union. It is true the former do inside work in houses and mills. They have a membership of about 10,000. But on the other hand we have a membership of about 105,000, and probably 45,000 men are inside workmen. The move will be a mutual benefit."

**Industrial Notes.**  
The Lackawanna railroad firemen have been granted 77 per cent of their demands. The agreement for the ensuing year has been signed by the officers of the Firemen's Board and of the railroad company.

Estimates prepared for the national convention of United Mine Workers at Indianapolis show that 800,000 persons in the anthracite coal region are directly dependent upon the mine support, being the wives and children of the mine workers and the mine workers themselves.

N. G. Meads of Red Lion, Pa., who was recently convicted for using counterfeit union cigar labels, was fined \$500 and the costs of prosecution, \$390 more. The case was first tried in 1904. It was appealed to the Superior Court and from there referred back for retrial on the ground that there were errors in the charge of the judge.

With the delivery to the warehouses by the local farmers of their crops of tobacco raised last summer, hundreds of persons in Lancaster, Pa., have been given employment in assorting and packing the leaf into cases. There are more than 100 warehouses in that city alone. During the remainder of the winter they will give steady employment to 1,000 persons.

In the entire United States the ratio of unionists to population is 1 to 20, while in the State of New York it is 1 to 18 and in Illinois 1 to 10. In Colorado, with 411 trades unions, a total membership of 48,837 is reported, which is 1 to 11 of population. In agricultural States, like Missouri, the ratio of trades union members to total population is, of course, less.

The Union Label League in Chicago is planning an object lesson campaign for the benefit of the union label. Fairs and "label shows" are to be given in halls all the way from the northern limits of the city to South Chicago. Stereopticon slides showing existing conditions in non-union and union shops will be a feature of the displays, which will embrace all classes of goods bearing the union label. The union bakers will have an oven at each show and will bake union label bread.

The last bulletin issued by the New York bureau of labor says: "While the general public have little about trade union activity, except when business suffers interruption through the concerted effort of workmen in some trade to reduce working hours or advance wages, there are some citizens who realize what the trade union movement is accomplishing in the assimilation of the hordes of aliens that are gradually being absorbed in the body politic. Other citizens realize what unionism has



